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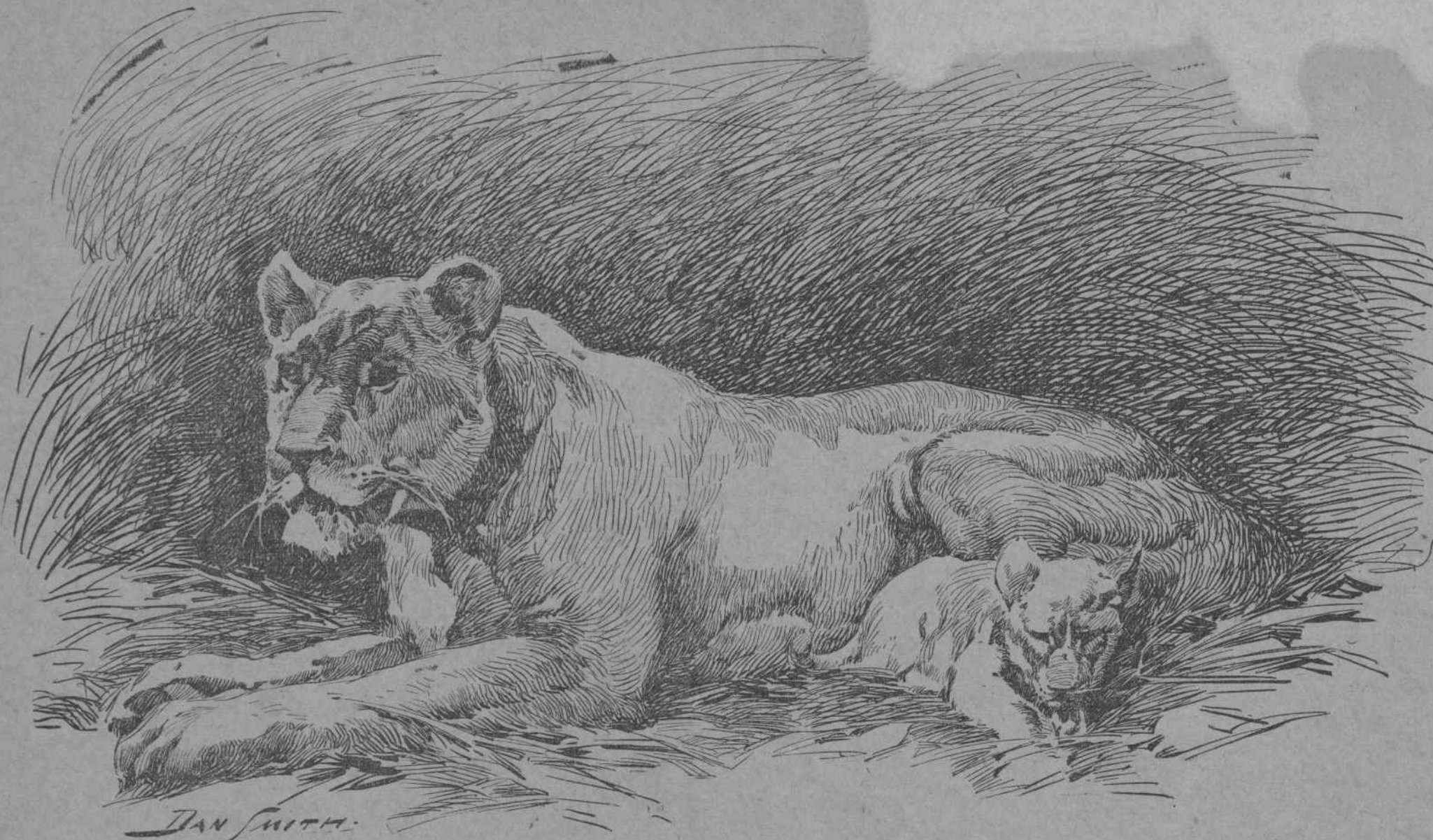
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THE NEW BABY LION AND NELLIE, ITS PROUD MOTHER, AT THE GARDEN.

ONE of Barnum's honesses gave birth Saturday night to a cub shortly after the circus was established in Madison Square Garden on arriving from Bridgeport. The little lion bears the distinction of being the first animal of its kind ever born within the walls of New York's great amusement palace. It will probably be called Greater New York, in honor of the city of its birth. Nellie, the mother, is proud of her offspring, which is the fourteenth born to her during her seven years connection with the circus. Three of her offspring are in parks and others have been sold to various circuses touring the country. Trainer Conklin intended to take Nellie and her cub in the parade Wednesday night in an open cage, but he changed his mind just before the time for the procession to start. The fear of Mr. Bailey that Nellie would become excited and trample her offspring to death in her march up and down the cage deprived those who saw the parade of a glimpse of the youngest lion in captivity. The father of the cub is a magnificent lion, five years old, called Frenchy.

Senate it is the duty of the United States Government to protect the Spanish Government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

Senator Allen asked immediate action on his resolution, but objection was made by Senator Hoar, and it went over until tomorrow.

In making his request for immediate action Senator Allen stated that it was most important that steps should be taken at once to save Rivera's life. A reference to a committee meant its defeat and the destruction of General Rivera.

Hoar Prevents Action.
Senator Hoar objected to immediate consideration. He could not concede the authority of the Senate to take action in this case. It would require a declaration of war, and he had never heard the Committee on Foreign Relations accused of stalling such matters. He hoped the Senator from Nebraska would not insist upon his request.

But the Senator from Nebraska was in earnest. Though out of order, he urged that action be taken. Dispatches from Havana showed that the prisoner was to be tried by a military court-martial and shot. Every one knew this was against the rules of civilized warfare. The Senate had a perfect right to set the seal of condemnation upon such an act of barbarity. If this Government hesitated the Cuban General was lost.

This roused the senior Senator from Massachusetts, and he insisted on his objection with renewed energy and the resolution went over.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan last Tuesday in relation to the letters from the Cuban General, Maximo Gomez, to President Cleveland and President McKinley was taken up and agreed to.

So likewise was the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Mills instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what, if any, obligations the United States have assumed toward the people of Cuba by asserting and maintaining the right to prevent the acquisition of that island by any European power and compelling its people to remain subject to the domination of Spain.

To Recognize Cubans.
The Cuban question was again brought up by Mr. Morgan, who introduced a joint resolution declaring that a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government established and maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States will maintain a state of neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Mr. Morgan said that he did not wish to have the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that he would ask the Senate to take action on it tomorrow. It differed from the resolution adopted by the Senate a year ago, inasmuch as that was a concurrent resolution, while this was a joint resolution, in which Congress would exercise its legislative functions.

QUEEN REGENT PLEASED.

Congratulates Weyler Upon the Capture of Rios Rivera.

Havana, April 1.—The Queen Regent has called her congratulations to Captain General Weyler on the capture of General Rios Rivera and the success of the latest operations against the insurgents.

MUST NOT AID CUBANS.

The Dauntless's Owner Perjured to Give a Bond of \$15,000.

Washington, April 1.—The owner of the steamer Dauntless, now at Jacksonville, Fla., has made another application to the Treasury Department for permission to clear from that port. A telegraphic answer has been sent that the permission cannot be given until the Dauntless furnishes a bond of \$15,000, as required by the United States Court, that the vessel be engaged in filibustering operations.

Philippines Lose P

Madrid, April 1.—An

from Manila

patch

DECLINES LEE'S REQUEST.

The Consul-General Not Allowed to Have a Man Investigate Crosby's Death.

By George Eugene Bryson.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Havana, April 1.—Acting Captain-General Almonda yesterday refused Consul-General Lee's request to be allowed to send a representative to Juan Criollo, in Sancti Spiritus, to procure details of the death of C. E. Crosby, of New York, to mark the spot where he fell, and recover, if possible, his personal effects. Crosby came to Cuba in February, ostensibly as the representative of the Chicago Record, but in fact as a special envoy from the Cuban League of the United States to the revolutionary government here. He was sent down by Colonel Eriban Alu, to report upon the situation in the island and to sound Maximo Gomez and other Cuban leaders upon the subject of annexation.

In one of his reports, dated Sagua la Grande, February 23, to Colonel Allen Crosby said:

"The idea of annexation is firmly imbedded in the hearts of all people of property, including the Spaniards settled in the island. Of course those that will be faithful to Spain as long as there is any hope of re-establishing Spanish authority, but the present horrible situation, political and economical, cannot last very long. Therefore I repeat if the American League is going to do anything it must do it now. The handling here of two big expeditions would have a tremendous effect."

SPANISH COLONEL SLAIN.

Perez Blanco Loses His Life in a Battle with the Insurgents.

Havana, April 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel Perez Blanco, with half a battalion of Spanish troops and a detachment of local guerrillas, left Artemesia yesterday and at Brule encountered a party of rebels occupying strong positions.

The fighting was stubborn on both sides, and the insurgents were dislodged with difficulty. Lieutenant-Colonel Perez Blanco, a lieutenant and four privates were killed, and four privates were wounded.

K'ANG PUT TO DEATH.

The Noted Chinese Bandit, Slayer of Twenty-nine Persons, Tortured.

San Francisco, April 1.—Advices from China tell of the death by torture of K'ang, the noted Chinese bandit. He was captured near New Chwang and taken to Pekin, where he was tried twice before a special tribunal, and although cruel tortures, such as kneeling on heated iron chains and being pricked with red-hot needles, were tried to make him confess to the formidable list of twenty-nine murders, he would divulge nothing.

Finding they could elicit nothing from K'ang by torturing him, the judges, by a clever appeal to his vanity, trapped him into signing his own death warrant. He was thereupon condemned to suffer death by the slicing process, or tangchi.

K'ang sang defiantly while the executioner was doing his work.

GUATEMALA'S SHOW OPEN.

American Marines Assist in the Inauguration of the Exhibition.

Guatemala, March 19.—The opening of the first exhibition in this republic, which took place on the 15th inst., will long be remembered. The day was fine and the parade in connection with the opening was the most gorgeous ever witnessed here.

A review was the splendid marching of the marines of the United States cruiser Philadelphia. The national colors, blue and white, were displayed from almost every house in honor of the occasion.

The American residents of Guatemala gave a banquet on the 17th inst. to Admiral Beardsley and the officers of the Philadelphia. President Barrios will enter this morning.

NO CONTEST OVER THE MURPHY WILL.

Family Wishes to Avoid Notoriety in the Law Courts.

THE COMPROMISE MADE.

Father Smullen, the Priest Who Was a Legatee, Testifies at the Inquest.

By Julian Ralph.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, April 1.—I do not think there is likely to be any contest over the will of Isabel Mary Margaret Murphy, bequeathing her fortune to Father William Joseph Smullen, the Catholic priest. It looks as if there will be no litigation of any sort and the whole sensational and unpleasant revelations in the case die a natural death. The solicitor engaged by Madame V. J. Dominguez, the sister of Miss Murphy, to contest the will intimates that a compromise is imminent, if not already actually completed.

Precisely on what terms the compromise has been made are not divulged, but it is believed that the legatees under Miss Murphy's first will are to receive half her fortune, the remainder being kept by Father Smullen.

Senior Don Luis L. Dominguez, brother of the Argentine diplomat, who married Miss Murphy's sister, is not willing to expatiate on the situation or tell the terms of the compromise. He said the whole matter was a very sad affair, and that the relatives were not inclined to prolong it by an open fight for the money in the law courts.

Miss Murphy's Wealth.

The Essex Herald says that Isabel Murphy left \$300,000. The paper publishes a full report of the inquest, which is very interesting. Miss Murphy died on Wednesday morning. No doctor was called by the priest, though she died in one of the two houses which she rented and furnished for Father Smullen. Her relatives were not notified till the evening.

Mary Ann Lalley, the priest's housekeeper, said that when the lady was at the convent in Isleworth, where Father Smullen was chaplain, she visited the priest daily. These visits were complained of by the Mother Superior, and Miss Murphy went to Westgate. Smullen remained nearly a year with her, and then came to Ougar and took the present house, which was furnished by Miss Murphy. The housekeeper said that her mistress never would have a doctor when ill. The father prescribed for her.

The housekeeper was very cautious in her testimony about Miss Murphy's drinking habits. She never saw Miss Murphy and Father Smullen intoxicated. She testified that Smullen kept Miss Murphy's checkbook, and also the will Miss Murphy made just before Christmas. The witness slept in the room with Miss Murphy the night before her death. She gave her a little day when she felt ill. She sent for a doctor after Miss Murphy's death, and for Miss Frances Murphy, the sister, who came and found her dead.

According to the witness Father Smullen is a rosy-faced priest, about forty-five years of age, has curly gray hair, his eyes are unsteady, and he wears an incessant smile.

At the inquest Father Smullen's long and close intimacy with the deceased was admitted. It was denied that the Mother Superior of the convent complained of the intimacy. On the contrary, the convent people used to tell Miss Murphy frequently to "run across to the father and he will cheer you up."

The priest admitted moving from place to place together with Miss Murphy, explaining that the removals were occasioned by his ill health. He admitted that he took charge of her money and managed her affairs, "because," he said, "she asked me to years ago."

Were you her trustee?
"I don't know what that means; I am so ignorant about these things. She was always forgetting her accounts and that sort of thing, and said if I would look after them it would be a comfort to her."

And you kept her bankbook and valuables?
Yes.

Asked if he was a teetotaler, he answered that he took brandy and whiskey, "not every day, but pretty often, I must say, and I should do it again."

Miss Murphy's Failing.

Asked if he knew Miss Murphy's habit of bringing bottles of brandy into the house he said he was sorry to say that he knew she took a deal of stimulants and brought bottles into the house, and he resolved to give up his glass of brandy in order that there would be none in the house.

But you never did?
No, because she brought it. I have done my best to restrain her and keep her within a moderate amount.

Father Smullen admitted prescribing at least a dozen times for her neuritis and insomnia.

Did she remain at your house until you knew that the Cardinal was coming?
Yes; and she left for the good reason that there was no room.

Did the Cardinal know that she was staying at your house?
I don't know whether he did or not.

Did you inform the Cardinal that she had been staying for months at your house?
No, I did not, because I had very little time.

Miss Murphy's Will.

The priest testified that the last will was made in her house. None of her relatives were present. Neither was there a solicitor. She wrote it herself, and had it witnessed by the housekeeper and maid. He knew nothing about it till she brought it to him and asked him to read it.

It was very favorable to you?
Yes.

You took no legal advice and did not communicate with the family?
No.

It did not occur to you, when a lady with a desire to drink or take morphia was making a will in your favor, that a solicitor should be called in?
I never thought about it.

Did you ever communicate to the sister the knowledge of Miss Murphy giving way to drink and taking morphia?
No; because she said she had done it years ago, and would not be controlled by her sister, and would not obey her anyway.

That is why she gave you her will in New York? What other will did she make?
She made one at Westgate after I had left, and it ought to be somewhere among her things, I think.

Has it been found?
No, I told me, but she never told me.

Did you ever see the will?

Yes, I saw it.

What was it?

It was a will.

ministered by the priest was not harmful. Hers was a regular alcoholic stomach. "I believe alcohol was the chief poison."

Helena Collas, the maid of Miss Murphy, was called and gave unimportant testimony about the last will. She said she had never seen Miss Murphy intoxicated.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart, liver and other organs, the result of chronic alcoholism.

DENY NEW ALLIANCES.

France-English and Russo-German Combinations Doubled in Paris and London.

By Julian Ralph.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, April 1.—All reported new deals, combinations, understandings or alliances of European Powers are purely in the air. Castiron expediency forbids any new grouping, and I learn on excellent authority that none is likely.

A sympathetic attitude on certain matters of policy is merely platonic love on the part of the nations concerned, and even governments, like individuals, can coquette. Denied in France.

Paris, April 1.—The announcement of a Russo-German alliance and of an Anglo-French understanding, excited great interest here. It is, however, generally discredited.

I had a long interview at the Foreign Office to-day with Mr. Bore, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whose views are those of M. Hanotaux. Bore asserts positively that no such combinations can possibly exist.

"Russia," he said, "is firmly bound by the Franco-Russian alliance, and the Triple Alliance prevents Germany from making outside combinations. England in any case is in a position to decline an entanglement with any European State, while France holds herself bound by the alliance with Russia."

Bore refused to speak of the recent interview between Hanotaux and Salisbury beyond asserting that an alliance between France and England was not discussed.

M. Francois de Loncie, an acknowledged authority on foreign affairs and one of the leading men in the Chamber, said it is known positively that no such combinations existed or had ever been proposed. The next European combination would be Russia, France and England, so soon as the Egyptian question was settled.

WATCHMAN KILLS INTRUDER.

Used His Pistol to Scare Him, but It Was Accidentally Discharged.

Pittsburg, April 1.—J. S. Pettibone, of Shouse town, sixteen miles from here, on the Ohio River, came to this city this morning and surrendered himself at the Coroner's office, saying he had killed a man. Pettibone, who is watchman for the Polat Gas Company, in Shouse town, says he was dozing in the engine house early this morning, when he was aroused by a noise at the window.

He saw a man gazing in at him, and told him to move on, but the intruder did not go. Pettibone says he pointed his revolver at him to scare him, and that the weapon was then accidentally discharged. The intruder sank to the ground with a single moan.

Tourists Will See Storm Courts.

Washington, April 1.—The storm courts may not have uniformly

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GOOD FEES FOR ARTAGE.

Says His Subordinate Did the Work for a Comparatively Small Sum.

GOT A SALARY FROM ONE SCHOOL

On the Ground That it Would Incriminate or Degrade Him, the Accused Refuses to Tell What His Work for Columbia Was.

Albert N. White, former keeper of the City Morgue, who is charged with selling bodies, spent a very uncomfortable afternoon yesterday. For two hours he was in the witness chair. He said when ordered to send bodies to one college he had frequently sent them to another. He admitted he had received an income of \$1,000 a year from Columbia College, for "services," and had charged large sums as "cartage" for having a man deliver the bodies to the medical colleges. Robert H. Hacey appeared for White and Mr. Farley, of the Corporation Counsel's office, for the prosecution.

White at the last became nervous, and his hands shook when he was asked to examine checks which had been made out to him by physicians in charge of medical colleges.

"When I first took charge of the Morgue, in 1872," White said, "the bodies sent to the medical colleges were packed in sacks. I substituted barrels for sacks, and later had hampers made."

"Who paid for those hampers?" was asked.

"I did," said White. The attorney made him admit that each time a hamper was used he charged the medical college to which it was sent 15 cents for wear and tear.

White said he had never sold bodies, and explained the discovery of Rosa Klein in the Polytechnic Hospital, when he had been ordered to deliver the body to another, by saying the other hospital had no use for a female body, while one was specially necessary for the Polytechnic, to which a man's body had been assigned.

By this system of what he called "swopping," he accounted for the discrepancy in the records. He had been given the right to change the destination by the veritable order from the chairman of the Anatomical Committee.

By Mr. Farley:

Who took the bodies from the Morgue to the hospitals?

Q. Did he work for the colleges? A. No; he worked for me.

Q. And you paid him and the colleges paid you? A. Yes.

Q. How much did you charge the colleges for the work? A. Some colleges I charged \$5, and some I charged \$8. Sometimes it was more.

Q. How much did you pay Daniel for doing the work? A. \$20 for the work, and some for the cartage.

Q. Did you charge the colleges more than twice that much?

Q. How many colleges did you have as employers? A. All there are in New York.

Q. And your bills for the year to them ran up into the thousands of dollars? A. To all of them. Some of them had small bills. Sometimes the bills were not over \$50 or \$60.

Q. Did you receive pay from any college except Columbia?

Q. What did they pay you? A. One thousand dollars a year.

Q. How long did you work for them?

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